

PROFESSIONAL LICENSING AND REGULATION BUREAU[193]

Adopted and Filed

Rule making related to expedited licensure for spouses of active duty military service members and prohibition of licensing sanctions for student loan debt

The Professional Licensing and Regulation Bureau hereby amends Chapter 4, “Social Security Numbers and Proof of Legal Presence,” Chapter 8, “Denial of Issuance or Renewal, Suspension, or Revocation of License for Nonpayment of Child Support, Student Loan, or State Debt,” and Chapter 14, “Military Service and Veteran Reciprocity,” Iowa Administrative Code.

Legal Authority for Rule Making

This rule making is adopted under the authority provided in Iowa Code chapter 272C as amended by 2019 Iowa Acts, House File 288, and 2019 Iowa Acts, Senate File 304; and Iowa Code sections 546.3 and 546.10.

State or Federal Law Implemented

This rule making implements, in whole or in part, 2019 Iowa Acts, House File 288, and 2019 Iowa Acts, Senate File 304.

Purpose and Summary

These amendments implement changes required by 2019 Iowa Acts, House File 288, providing for expedited licensure for spouses of active duty service members of the military forces of the United States, and by 2019 Iowa Acts, Senate File 304, prohibiting the suspension or revocation of a license issued by a licensing board to a person who is in default or is delinquent on repayment or a service obligation under federal or state postsecondary educational loans or public or private services-conditional postsecondary tuition assistance solely on the basis of such default or delinquency.

Public Comment and Changes to Rule Making

Notice of Intended Action for this rule making was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on October 9, 2019, as **ARC 4680C**. A public hearing was held on October 29, 2019, at 9 a.m. at the Bureau’s office at 200 East Grand Avenue, Suite 350, Des Moines, Iowa. No one attended the public hearing. No public comments were received.

Two changes have been made from the Notice. Items have been added to delete a reference to Iowa Code chapter 261 in the parenthetical implementation statute for rule 193—4.4(252J,261,272D,546) and to update the implementation sentence for Chapter 8. The other items in the Notice have been renumbered accordingly.

Adoption of Rule Making

This rule making was adopted by the Accountancy Examining Board on November 18, 2019; the Architectural Examining Board on November 21, 2019; the Engineering and Land Surveying Examining Board on November 14, 2019; the Interior Design Examining Board on November 19, 2019; the Landscape Architectural Examining Board on November 13, 2019; and the Real Estate Commission on November 20, 2019.

Fiscal Impact

This rule making has no fiscal impact to the State of Iowa.

Jobs Impact

After analysis and review of this rule making, no impact on jobs has been found.

Waivers

Any person who believes that the application of the discretionary provisions of this rule making would result in hardship or injustice to that person may petition the Bureau for a waiver of the discretionary provisions, if any, pursuant to 193—Chapter 5.

Review by Administrative Rules Review Committee

The Administrative Rules Review Committee, a bipartisan legislative committee which oversees rule making by executive branch agencies, may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this rule making at its [regular monthly meeting](#) or at a special meeting. The Committee's meetings are open to the public, and interested persons may be heard as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.8(6).

Effective Date

This rule making will become effective on January 22, 2020.

The following rule-making actions are adopted:

ITEM 1. Amend rule 193—4.1(546) as follows:

193—4.1(546) Purpose. This chapter outlines a uniform process for applicants and licensees of all boards in the bureau to establish proof of legal presence pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C.1621). This chapter also addresses the requirement that a license applicant provide a social security number under 42 U.S.C. 666(a)(13) and Iowa Code sections 252J.8(1), ~~261.126(1)~~, and 272D.8(1) for purposes including the collection of child support obligations, ~~college student loan obligations~~, and debts owed to the state of Iowa.

ITEM 2. Amend rule **193—4.4(252J,261,272D,546)**, parenthetical implementation statute, as follows:

193—4.4(252J,261,272D,546) Social security number disclosure.

ITEM 3. Amend **193—Chapter 8**, title, as follows:

DENIAL OF ISSUANCE OR RENEWAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE
FOR NONPAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT, ~~STUDENT LOAN~~, OR STATE DEBT

ITEM 4. Rescind rule 193—8.2(261) and adopt the following new rule in lieu thereof:

193—8.2(272C) Prohibited grounds for discipline. The board shall not suspend or revoke a license issued by the board to a person who is in default or is delinquent on repayment or a service obligation under federal or state postsecondary educational loans or public or private services-conditional postsecondary tuition assistance solely on the basis of such default or delinquency.

ITEM 5. Amend **193—Chapter 8**, implementation sentence, as follows:

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 252J, 272C and 272D ~~and Iowa Code sections 261.126 and 261.127.~~

ITEM 6. Amend **193—Chapter 14** as follows:

CHAPTER 14
MILITARY SERVICE, ~~AND~~ VETERAN RECIPROCITY, AND SPOUSES OF ACTIVE DUTY
SERVICE MEMBERS

193—14.1(85GA, ~~ch 116~~ 272C) Definitions.

“Board” means an examining board or commission within the professional licensing and regulation bureau.

“License” or “licensure” means any license, registration, certificate, or permit that may be granted by an examining board or commission within the professional licensing and regulation bureau.

“Military service” means honorably serving on federal active duty, state active duty, or national guard duty, as defined in Iowa Code section 29A.1; in the military services of other states, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 101(c); or in the organized reserves of the United States, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 10101.

“Military service applicant” means an individual requesting credit toward licensure for military education, training, or service obtained or completed in military service.

“Spouse” means a spouse of an active duty service member of the military forces of the United States.

“Veteran” means an individual who meets the definition of “veteran” in Iowa Code section 35.1(2).

193—14.2(85GA, ch 1116 272C) Military education, training, and service credit. A military service applicant may apply for credit for verified military education, training, or service toward any experience or educational requirement for licensure by submitting a military service application form to the board office.

14.2(1) to 14.2(8) No change.

193—14.3(85GA, ch 1116 272C) Veteran and spouse of active duty service member reciprocity.

14.3(1) A veteran or spouse with an unrestricted professional license in another jurisdiction may apply for licensure in Iowa through reciprocity. A veteran or spouse must pass any examinations required for licensure to be eligible for licensure through reciprocity and will be given credit for examinations previously passed when consistent with board laws and rules on examination requirements. A fully completed application for licensure submitted by a veteran or spouse under this subrule shall be given priority and shall be expedited.

14.3(2) Such an application shall contain all of the information required of all applicants for licensure who hold unrestricted licenses in other jurisdictions and who are applying for licensure by reciprocity, including, but not limited to, completion of all required forms, payment of applicable fees, disclosure of criminal or disciplinary history, and, if applicable, a criminal history background check. The applicant shall use the same forms as any other applicant for licensure by reciprocity and shall additionally provide such documentation as is reasonably needed to verify the applicant’s status as a veteran under Iowa Code section 35.1(2) or spouse of an active duty service member of the military forces of the United States.

14.3(3) Upon receipt of a fully completed licensure application, the board shall promptly determine if the professional or occupational licensing requirements of the jurisdiction where the veteran applicant is licensed are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements in Iowa. The board shall make this determination based on information supplied by the applicant and such additional information as the board may acquire from the applicable jurisdiction. As relevant to the license at issue, the board may consider the following factors in determining substantial equivalence: scope of practice, education and coursework, degree requirements, postgraduate experience, and examinations required for licensure.

14.3(4) The board shall promptly grant a license to the veteran applicant if the applicant is licensed in the same or similar profession in another jurisdiction whose licensure requirements are substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, for example, the applicant’s disciplinary or criminal background.

14.3(5) If the board determines that the licensing requirements in the jurisdiction in which the veteran applicant is licensed are not substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, the board shall promptly inform the veteran applicant of the additional experience, education, or examinations required for licensure in Iowa. Unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, such as disciplinary or criminal background, the following shall apply:

a. If a veteran applicant has not passed the required examination(s) for licensure, the applicant may not be issued a provisional license but may request that the licensure application be placed in pending

status for up to one year or as mutually agreed to provide the ~~veteran~~ applicant with the opportunity to satisfy the examination requirements.

b. If additional experience or education is required in order for the applicant's qualifications to be considered substantially equivalent, the applicant may request that the board issue a provisional license for a specified period of time during which the applicant will successfully complete the necessary experience or education. The board shall issue a provisional license for a specified period of time upon such conditions as the board deems reasonably necessary to protect the health, welfare or safety of the public unless the board determines that the deficiency is of a character that the public health, welfare or safety will be adversely affected if a provisional license is granted.

c. If a request for a provisional license is denied, the board shall issue an order fully explaining the decision and shall inform the applicant of the steps the applicant may take in order to receive a provisional license.

d. If a provisional license is issued, the application for full licensure shall be placed in pending status until the necessary experience or education has been successfully completed or the provisional license expires, whichever occurs first. The board may extend a provisional license on a case-by-case basis for good cause.

14.3(6) ~~A veteran~~ An applicant who is aggrieved by the board's decision to deny an application for a reciprocal license or a provisional license or is aggrieved by the terms under which a provisional license will be granted may request a contested case (administrative hearing) and may participate in a contested case by telephone. A request for a contested case shall be made within 30 days of issuance of the board's decision. The provisions of 193—Chapter 7 shall apply, except that no fees or costs shall be assessed against the ~~veteran~~ applicant in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

14.3(7) The licensure requirements for some professions regulated by the boards are very similar or identical across jurisdictions. Given federal mandates, for instance, the requirements to become certified as a real estate appraiser authorized to perform appraisals for federally related transactions are substantially the same nationwide. The requirements to become certified as a certified public accountant are also substantially equivalent nationwide as long as the certified public accountant also holds a license or permit to practice in those jurisdictions which have a two-tiered system of issuing a certificate and a separate license or permit to practice public accounting. For other professions, the ~~veteran~~ applicant is encouraged to consult with board staff prior to submitting an application for reciprocal licensure to determine in advance whether there are jurisdictional variations that may impact reciprocal licensure.

These rules are intended to implement ~~2014 Iowa Acts, chapter 1116, division VI~~ Iowa Code chapter 272C.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: For replacement pages for IAC, see IAC Supplement 12/18/19.